# Bull Moose Women Caught in Wreckage SUFFRAGISTS TO

SUFFRAGISTS NOW LEFT WITHOUT POLITICAL PROPS

Ida Husted Harper Surveys Situation

tive party pronounced by one of its near tin, Mr. Amos Pinchot, will give but cold comfort to those women suffragists who, orsaking the nonpartisan principles of their organization, rushed into it headlong in 1912, at the risk of alienating Democratic and Republican support of their pending constitutional amendments in five States, They expected to be car-ried straight to victory on its broad propellers, but instead it turned turtle and they are now crawling out from the wreckage. Far shall it be from the standatters-those who stand pat for the suffrage free from all party affiliations—to greet them as they emerge, with any im-posite remarks. The Progressive party was one of the two great factors that made woman suffrage a national ques-tion; the other was the very large number of women who would vote at the fall election, and this in itself was the con-trolling influence that caused the Progressives had not set the pace. The appartheir just dues, however, for many of them honestly believe that no program of social reform would be complete that did not include the enfranchisement of

were largely the cause of woman suf-frage planks in various State platforms in 1912, but they could not have had this effect in the Eastern States if the Progressives had not setthepace. The apparent elimination of this party is detrimental to the advance of woman suffrage, as al to the advance of woman surfrage, and none of the other third parties holds the balance of power and neither of the dominant partites wants votes for woman. These are not likely to be secured anywhere at any time through one party alone, but they will be gained in the future, as they have en in the past, through the progressive elements in all parties. That is what women should most earnestly desire in candidates and policies. "This spirit of e," according to Mr. Pinchot, "never did become dominant in the Pro-gressive party \* \* \* which stood for othing more concrete than a general as-

Those nearly 2,000,000 women voters

#### Shattered by Roosevelt.

piration for democracy.

Even this aspiration is rudely shat-Even this aspiration is rudely shat-tered by Mr. Roosevelt in a recent ar-ticle when he says: "No man is fit to be the free citizen of a free republic unless he is able to bear arms and serve with efficiency in the army." The physic-ally imperfect, therefore, no matter what their fine mental qualifications, their in-tegrity, honesty, patriotism, are not fit. their fine mental qualifications, their integrity, honesty, patriotism, are not fit to be free citizens. What should be done with them—should they be deprived of their liberty? This is one of Me. Roosevelt's frequent hasty, ill-digested utterances that will not bear analysis but it gives much aid and comfort to Nays: "All persons born or naturalized in the United States " \* are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside?" Mr. Roosestate wherein they to deprive the lame, the halt, the blind and the invalids of citizenship—he simply would not allow them to be "free" citizens. Mrs. Martin probably would concede citiarish probably women to the extent of requir-ing them to obey the laws and pay taxes but not to the extent of permitting them

Campaign Against Democrat

Party Failed, Says Mrs.

J. Alex Mahon.

Denies by Reference to Polls that

Antis Are in League with Liquor

Interests and Gamblers.

By MRS. J. ALEX. MAHON. In her article of Sunday, November

15. Mrs. Ida Husted Harper again ac-

league with the liquor interests, gam-blers, etc. Do the late election returns show that that is the case? Nevada and Montana voted for wom-an suffrage. The two wettest States in the Union. In Nevada there never

has been voted a "dry" town or county. The only "dry" territories in Montana are the Indian reservations which are directly under the United States gov-

nment and where no liquor is allowed

North Dakota, that voted against woman suffrage, has State-wide prohi-bition. According to the Anti-Saloon Tear Book for 1914, 58 per cent of the population of South Dakota live under no Heense laws, and 56 per cent in Ne-

Omaha Against Suffrage.

7. 1914, in an editorial says, "Omaha, the seat of the brewing interest where

the wet sentiment predominates, voted

against suffrage by only a few hundred

majority. Freemont, a wet city, voted majority. Freemont, a wet city, voted strongly for it, and a number of dry countles went against it." Lincoln, a wet city, voted for suffrage by over 700

In Missouri, seventy-four "dry" coun

ties voted against suffrage, while only

ties voted against suffrage, while only six voted for it.
In Ohio, prohibition was defeated by \$7,000, while suffrage lost by over 200.-000. Speaking of Ohio, Miss Florence E. Allen in the Woman's Journal of October 24 says, "700,000 women in Ohio want the ballot." There are in Ohio (according to the census report of 1314) 1,398,341 women of voting age; according to Miss Allen more than half the women in the State want the ballot, and yet the vote was so

the ballot, and yet the vote was so large against it, and the sentiment

The Omaha World-Herald, November

orth Dakota, that voted against

"In this great war," Mrs. Martin says, "we antis find confirmation of the fact which we have so often pointed out, that in that world and order of things where force rules, women have no place." It would appear therefore that the only thing for the women of Europe to do is to get off the earth or come to the United States, but in either case it seems as if they would be very much missed in the war zone. Even the New York Times, that doughty opponent of votes for women, cannot stand for what it calls "the hoary and foolish argument of Mrs. Martin," and yet it would not be necessary to delve very far back into the files of that paper to find that same objection made to enfranchising women. Now it has passed the primary stage and makes a strong presentation of "the part the woman plays in the defense of a nation from attack, not less than that the man plays," and says: "There is no sense in opposing woman suffrage with bogies \* \* It is a dangerous experiment and the agitation for it is a regrettable incident in our national life. The reasons against it are deep and strong: the objections are many and weighty," and then it offers this only one as an example:

"Chief among them is the danger of one as an example:

"Chief among them is the danger of acreasing the electrate by a body of citizens who are shown no special apti-tude for dealing with the kind of ques-tions that are submitted to voters, and whose view of such questions is likely to be amateurish, and that the consequences of such an enlargement might be disastrous is a fact too plain to be waved aside."

Very deep and very weighty. No ques-tion ever is submitted to the electors which has not for months been simplified and explained by the almost superhuman wisdom of the great newspaper editors, and if any unprejudiced person will compare the club women, churchwomen, temperance women, social workers, and teachers in any community with its men, he will not lose any sieep over "the disastrous effects of the amateur-ish vote" that would be cast by women. Our government never has enfranchised any class who have brought to the electorate a tithe of the intelligence it would receive from giving the franchise to wom-en. If the Times cannot offer any better argument than this, it has no call to throw things at Prestonia Mann Martin

Party Lines Almost Gone.

one really wants something besides theories in regard to woman suffrage he should read the newspapers of the States where it exists. Does he desire non-partisanship? The San Francisco Call heads its report of the recent election:
"Party Lines Almost Gone in California;
Next Election Will Be Entirely Nonpartisan." The Los Angeles Times
says in head lines "Careful Study of Men and Measures Has Been Made By Women." In all of those States these two points are emphasized—the nonparassertion, "Mr. Roosevelt has inadvert-call, in expressing surprise at the defeat of suffrage, and since women are unable to bear arms and serve in the army they are clearly unfit for citizenship." But what disposition shall be made of that article in the national Constitution which given in the surpressing surprise at the defeat of suffrage amendments in several States, said: "The justice of women suffrage is so apparent, woman's right is so obvious, are clearly unfit for citizenship." But that no fairminded man in California can understand why political article in the national Constitution which given in the surpression of suffrage amendments in several States. citizenship can comprehend why her sisters in other States do not unani-mously demand the ballot." The news-papers in all the equal-suffrage States ire the strongest supporters of it, and they cannot possibly have any ulterior motive

A New York man who was in San Francisco during the recent election Wilson administration. to help make the laws and expend the class writes: The preceding day I went to know what the President is going to but not to the extent of permitting them through the foreign quarters of the do to help suffrage. Really, by comparito help make the laws and expend the class class the worst slums; the saloons and simple.

1913, at an election on the liquor quer

tion, the saloons won by nearly three

be sold all night and on Sun-tays. Santa Monra had 286 more women

than men over twenty-one years of age

In Pasadena. Cal., a "dry" city for many years before women had the bal-lot, the sale of liquor was legalized

about one year after woman were given the franchise. Pasadena had, in 1910, 2,688 more women than men of voting

In Colorado Springs, Colo., where the

sale of liquor was prohibited for many years, women voted a few years ago on the question and liquor selling was le-galized. Colorado Springs had 812 more females over twenty-one years

Lose in Many Fights.

The Congressional Union started out

o defeat all the Democrats in the suf-

frage States; spent time and money in

order to do so. The Suffragists, of October 24, says: "Congressional Elec-tion Campaign. Women Voters Re-spond to Appeal. Campaign a Brilliant

Colorado-Miss Doris Stevens, Miss

Ruth Noyes. "A whirlwind campaign against Mr. Seldomridge and Senator Thomas." (Two members of Congress re-elected to House; also Senator Thomas, in latest returns).

of age than males.

ringing campaign speeches for the various candidates and amendments; sometimes there was a little 'jollying' if the orator was young and pretty but always among speakers and audi-ence there was an air of self-respect-ing equality, young men and women together, husbands and wives, often with their children, all intently listening. It was a most interesting and convincing experience."

Convention at Nashville. Delegates have come back from Nash rille saying that in all the history of national suffrage conventions there never were such audiences in size and enthusiasm. At the Sunday afternoon meet ing, they say, 8,000 people were in the big convention hall. No theater in the city would have held one-third of the peo-ple who came to the meetings through the week, and the effect on the community was like that of a big religious revival, fairly sweeping them off their feet. The South has been very slow to take hold of this question, but possibly its women may be all the more intense and determined because not chilled and exhausted by many \*Feats, as Northern women have been. They have pinned their hopes to carrying the individual States without the help of Congress, and it will be interesting to observe what re-turns will be made by Southern men for their confidence and faith. The temperance question, which so greatly complicates the work in the North, may prove to be a help in the South. The so-called "administration" of the national body was returned to office and had its way in every respect, electing the same committee as last year to look after matters

before Congress. It will therefore have to take the responsibility for success or failure, and all who are loyal to the cause of suffrage will hope for success. A humorous feature of the situation is the effort now being made by the Congreasional Union for an interview with President Wilson to know what he is going to do about woman suffrage during the next session of Congress. It appears that the president of the Wilson an Marshall League of the District of Co Wilson and Association met spring it repudiated suffrage. The representatives of the Congressional Union have just spent several months among the women voters of the West to persuade them to defeat all Democratic candidates for Congress as a rebuke to the Wilson administration. Now they want

200,000. The returns show that many of the "dry" counties voted against suffrage.

In April, Springfield, Ill., voted on prohibition. Four thousand five hundred and seventy-six women voted for the saloons, and 4.301 against them, a majority of 275 women voters in favor majority of 275 women voters in favor ive in the Ninth district. James D.

Newham County.

Winsiow spon.

Kittner, also Raker. San Francisco of fice in charge of Charlotte Anita Whitney is two and that should silence forever the familiar masculine silence forever the familiar masculine is that this body confined itself strictly to the discussion of vital policies, which is more than can be claimed for men's conventions. The newspapers of Nashville

that the reason why none of the wom-an suffrage States had been voted "dry" was because there were so many

OHIO IS AGAINST THEM more men than women in those States. Two years ago Colorado voted "wet" by about 40,000; this year by 10,000 accounts from the and women still exist, it must have been the men and not the women who elected). Pull of joy and enthusiasm are the accounts which Miss Lancaster zends from the seat of the campaign." (J. H. Mays, Democrat, of Salt Lake City,

been the men and not the women who caused that State and the other three to join the dry column. The women of Colorado cannot claim the credit. The proportion of women to men in Colorado is much greater than in the four States that voted "dry." At any rate, if they voted "wet" two years ago and can be considered to the campaign in Oregon—"Only good will come of this agitation. Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs and Miss Virginia Arnold directing the work." (Republicans only in Considered to the campaign in Oregon—"Only good will come of this agitation. Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs and Miss Virginia Arnold directing the work." (Republicans only in Considered to the campaign in Oregon—"Only good will come of this agitation. Mrs. Jessie Hardy Stubbs and Miss Virginia Arnold directing the work."

crat, elected governor).
Idaho—"Mrs. Helena Meed in charge cuses the antisuffragists of being in "dry" now, it was not the women's voto league with the liquor interests, gam-that made the State "dry," but the gen-blers, etc. Do the late election returns eral public sentiment which was workeral public sentiment which was worked up for prohibition, the same as the copy of the current number of the Sursentiment for prohibition in Virginia fragist, together with a complete set of our literature, to every editor, every club president, etc.'" (Republicans in and re-elected to Congress, but Moses and re-elected to Congress, but Moses of campaign, writes-I have mailed a Wyoming-"Mrs. Gertrude I. Hunter e of the campaign." (J. B., Democrat, elected governor. The first Democrat in years to hold that office. Frank L. Houx, Democrat,

secretary of State.) No Democrats Beaten.

Not one Democrat in the nine suffrage States that the women voters just as much upon the rights of the were going to vote against were de-States. Mrs. Kate Gordon, of Louisiana, So it looks as though all the gains were enormous.

same rate for each year it will take 225

Libau, Russia, unskilled laborers re-ceive 70 cents a day.

Uric Acid **Never Caused** Rheumatism

Convention Has Effect of Joining Them on Clearcut Principles.

### OUTVOTE ENGLISH PLAN

States Where Woman's Vote Was Issue Suffer from Activities of Congressional Union, Says One.

By ETHEL M. SMITH.

With the next session of Congress, the ampaign for Federal legislation granting votes to women will be renewed upon far more clear-cut principles than obtained last year. The Nashville convention, with 318 delegates present from forty-eight associations in the various States, gave opportunity for suffragists of all shades of opinion to threah out the problems, that problems that had accumulated and to declare definitely their position upon cer-tain vital issues within the suffrage

ranks.
Chief of these was the nonpartisan policy of the national association versus the English policy of fighting the party in power, the policy adopted by the Con-gressional Union. With earnestness and vigor a little band of Congressional Union campaigners a few weeks before elec-tion went to the equal suffrage States o ask the women voters to defeat the Democratic party as punishment for its opposition to Federal legislation for woman suffrage. The sincerity, rather than the logic, of this appeal confused some suffragists for a time as to the political wisdom of such a policy.

States Suffer from Methods.

It did not confuse, but frankly dis-ouraged, the women in the suffrage cam-saign States, of course, who saw at noe its disastrous trend. Ohio, Missouri. once its disastrous trend. Ohio, Missouri, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Montana, and Nevada, where the battle for woman suffrage was being waged, felt and suffered from the effect of a declaration of war by this group of suffragists against the Democratic party, when the members of that party were being asked to vote for the suffrage cause.

The president of the Newada Would

The president of the Nevada Equal Suffrage Association, while pleading with Miss Paul to retain in her State Miss Mabel Vernon, one of the best of the Congressional Union organizers, imposed the condition that Miss Vernon abando the anti-Democratic policy while she worked in Nevada. From every cam-paign State came protests as soon as this partisan policy was launched. without the official declaration of the largest body of suffragists it was dif-ficult to get the record clear in the eyes of the country. By the time the convention was held

it was known that not only had the anti-Democratic campaign, with its wide pub-licity, injured the suffrage cause in the campaign States, but it had more than failed of its immediate practical end in the equal suffrage States. Though the Democratic majority in Congress was di-minished by the election in November. more Democrats than before were elected in the equal suffrage States, where the Congressional campaign was conducted.

Convention Non-partisan.

In the United States Senate where the permocratic majority was six last year, here will be in the next session a ma-ority of sixteen. It is scarcely surprisng that the national suffrage convention at Nashville was practically unanimous in its vote to adhere to the non-partisan policy always followed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and further to define its attitude by re-

majority of 275 women voters in tavor elected to Congress over the Progresslof the saloons. In Ingham County, live in the Ninth district. James D.
where Lansing, the capital of Michigan, is located, and where men only
have the suffrage, saloons were voted
out.

Washington—"Miss Anna McCue and
the discussion of vital policies, which is
more than can be claimed for men's conventions. The newspapers of Nashville
and the men who spoke at the public
mass meetings commented pointedly upon
the quality of the debate as compared washington—"Miss Anna McCue and the men who spoke at the public mass meetings commented pointedly upon the quality of the debate as compared making great progress in the State."

(C. C. Dill, Democrat, elected to the iry" was because there were so many lore men than women in those States.

Washington—"Miss Anna McCue and the quality of the debate as compared making great progress in the State."

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Washington—"Miss Anna McCue and the vital of the quality of the debate as compared making great progress in the State."

(C. C. Dill, Democrat, elected to the lore marks of any delegate on the floor of the convention, and the four box.

Washington—"Miss Anna McCue and the men who spoke at the public mass meetings commented pointedly upon the quality of the debate as compared with that of State legislative bodies and the National Congress. At no time did personalities enter into the remarks of any delegate on the floor of the convention, and the four box with that of State legislative bodies and the National Congress. At no time did personalities enter into the remarks of any delegate on the floor of the convention, and the men who spoke at the public mass meetings commented pointedly upon the quality of the debate as compared with that of State legislative bodies and the national Congress. At no time did personalities enter into the remarks of any delegate on the floor of the convention. Shafroth resolution was conducted with ability and earnestness that proved conclusively to both sides the sincerity and depth of conviction behind this difference

There had been much discussion of the chafroth amendment throughout the year but the course of events at the convention Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, of New York, who, with Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, of Connecticut, led a fight against it, plunged immediately into a pitfall on the question of its supposed unconstitutionality, concerning which Mrs. Blatch had obtained, she said, the opinion of many constitutional lawyers. This question was promptly disposed of by Mrs. Antoinette Funk, who reminded the convention that an amend-ment to the Federal Constitution became uld not be unconstitutional.

Mrs. Blatch also argued that the Shafroth resolution, though drawn primarily to meet the States' rights objections to the Anthony amendment, really infringed States. Mrs. Kate Gordon, of Louisiana, an unyielding States' rights' adherent. time, energy and money were wasted.
Instead of defeating any of the Demotratic candidates with their great efforts in the suffrage States, the majority in Congress was increased from Against Miss Gordon were practically those State, while in other States, all of the rest of the Southern delegates where they did not work against the Democratic candidates, the Republican quent plea for the Shafroth measure. There is also a sentimental loyalty to Of the eighteen men on the "black- the Susan B. Anthony amendu Of the eighteen men on the "black-| the Susan B. Anthony amendment on the list," who were up for re-election, not part of some suffragists which has developed into opposition to any proposal. This likewise was considerably shattered when Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, of 100,000 women enfranchised; at the Massachusetts, daughter of Susan B.

Anthony's coworker, Lucy Stone, madyears to enfranchise all the women in the United States, as there are yet over 22,000,000 women in the United States to be given the full franchise.

Anthony's coworker, Lucy Stone, made one of her characteristically clear-cut and logical arguments for the Shafroth resolution. The question was finally settled by a vote of 194 to 100 in favor.

> support by every means within its power in the future as in the past the amendment known as the Susan B. Anthony
> amendment, and further, that we shall
> support such other legislation as the
> support such other legislation as the
> national board may authorize and initiate
> of at supper by Tenny MacNair.
>
> The sacond anymal artibition of the

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lowers: Mrs. Gertrude Leonard, of Boston, and one of the two Massachusetts delegations: Miss Kate Gordon, and a few southern delegates. The remaining fifty came from the almost unbroken delegation headed by Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, of Illinois, this opposition repre-senting the aftermath of the recent internal suffrage fight in Illinois.

After the Shafroth debate, there were sewspaper rumors that the minority newspaper rumors that the minority would bolt the convention and the Naseems to have increased largely within the past two years. In 1912 suffrage and simple.

SUFFRACE LOSES

Seems to have increased largely within the past two years. In 1912 suffrage and simple.

California—"Miss Lucy Burns, in charge, telegraphs: "California is beling covered from north to south, Miss Logo, 000. The returns show that many of the "dry" counties voted against Suffrage.

In April, Springfield, Ill., voted on the past two past of the departure of th ute long since proposed, "to protect the rights of women citizens of the United rights of women citizens of the United States to register and vote for Senators of the United States and for members of the House of Representatives.

This was a measure to which Mrs. Mc-This was a measure to which all commit-tee had always been friendly and were glad to work for, and the resolution as presented to the convention was signed by Miss Clay, Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Funk, Miss Kate Gordon, Mrs. Gertrude Leonard, and Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout. all three of the latter having voted, the day before, to limit the activities of the "ongressional committee to the with B. Anthony or Bristow-Mondell resolu-

unanimously without debate, and should go far toward insuring harmony in the iation during the coming year.

## NOTES OF THE SCHOOLS.

Dr. Philander P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, is conduct-ing a nation-wide investigation regarding concerning the committee having charge of the local tained, she problem consists of Miss S. E. Simons, onstitutional head of the English department in high schools; S. M. Ely, W. P. Haycock, Dr. Hosmer M. Johnson, Miss Flora Hendley, and Miss M. P. Shadd. A pamphlet, covering average cost to the nation, importance. a part of that Constitution, and thus tance, time spent in study, and results, will soon be issued by the bureau. Tech will celebrate its football cham-

pionship with a supper next Thursday evening. Members of the board of educaion and school officials have been in vited. One of the speakers will be the captain of the first football team. The victory this year gives Tech another leg on the coveted Princeton Cun-

The High School Press Club has named the following committee of awards for the best features in high school publica-Miss Josephine Bedinger, of Businessure. loyalty to ness; Miss Caroline Stone, of Western; ent on the R. F. Johnson, of Central; N. H. Barnes, of Tech, and Norman Grange, of Eastern.

> declared by Pupils' Bank. Deposits now aggregate nearly \$4,000. Central High School Alumni Associa-

tied by a vote of 194 to 160 in favor of a motion offered by Mrs. Raymond Brown, of New York, as a substitute for the motion of Mrs. Blatch. This motion was as follows:

"It is the sense of this convention"

"It is the sense of this convention" that the policy of the National American tibule which is projected from the build-Woman Suffrage Association shall be to ing proper.



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fittings, lamp shades, andirons, and screens made in the art shop and laboratory of the guild.

"Lend Me Five Shillings" was effectually presented at Business High School last Wednesday morning by members of the Dramatic Society. Principal parts 657, were taken by Romine Taylor, Eliza Interest on deposits over \$5 has been Moncure, Norman Duehring, E. Speiser, Kenneth Stawn, F. Mark, W. Griffin, and

A. Parker. Athletic "C's" will be awarded the tion will be able soon to announce the following at Central High School as-date for the cornerstone laying of the sembly Wednesday morning: Tennis, .new school at Eleventh and Clifton Misses Prist and Pierce; football,

W. S. Franklin, professor of physics

of the rare pieces of lewelry, desk out- | Women" will be given before Christ-

Lieut. M. P. Freeman, of Company E, will relate his experiences at Camp Ashville, N. C., to the students at Busi-

ness High School next Wednesday morning. A vaudeville show and musi-cal numbers will be given by Section Of the ten normal kindergarten

graduates of the class of 1914, eight have received appointments. The two others will be appointed before the beginning of the year.

The Johnson annex which has been losed for repairs during the past week, will be reopened tomorrow morning.

Last year France exported \$5,00,56 worth of porcelain ware.

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